

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, MARKS ROAD
OXFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1946

BY

K. K. WOOD. M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1946.

The Mayor—Alderman T. TAYLOR, J.P.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON.

Deputy-Chairman—Councillor Mrs. DAWSON.

Alderman BIRKS, J.P.,	Councillor ELLIOTT,
„ CLAPHAM,	„ JONES,
„ EVANS,	„ KELLY,
„ HARDMAN,	„ ROBINSON,
Councillor Mrs. ALLEN,	„ Mrs. SCOWCROFT,
„ BLAKEMORE,	„ SHAW, M.A.,
„ Mrs. CASEY,	„ Mrs. STOTT, J.P.
„ CLEGG,	

Co-opted Members of Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Mrs. BOTTOMLEY,	Miss HOPKINSON,
Miss E. JOHNSTONE,	Mrs. CRAWSHAW,
Mrs. G. CLEGG,	Mrs. BARBOUR-LOMAX.

STAFF, 1946.

Medical Officer of Health ... ..	...K. K. Wood, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ...	...N. A. M. Mackinnon, M.B., D.P.H. (Returned from H.M. Forces, 3rd December). C. J. Clohessy, M.B., D.P.H. (Temporary).
Assistant Medical Officers of Health ... ..	...T. A. Hunt, M.B., M.Sc. E. W. M. Shaw, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Temporary)
Obstetric Consultant (Part-time) ...	...W. M. Martin, M.C., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.O.G.
Chief Sanitary Inspector ... ..	...J. Gaskell, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E
District Sanitary Inspectors ... ..	...A. E. Snodgrass, M.S.I.A., to 19th March, 1946. J. S. Haworth, M.S.I.A., to 23rd Feb- ruary, 1946. H. Rothwell, M.S.I.A., to 28th Feb- ruary, 1946. D. Coups, M.S.I.A., from 18th Feb- ruary, 1946. T. Kearns, M.S.I.A., from 15th April, 1946. T. Marsh, M.S.I.A., from 19th November, 1946.
Abattoir Superintendent ... ..	...H. Walton, Cert. R.S.I. (Seconded to Ministry of Food).
Health Visitors ... ..	...Miss S. Pennington, S.C.M. Miss A. Hollingworth, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. E. E. Hickson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. H.V. Miss M. M. Leach, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. H.V. (to 31st March, 1946). Miss C. E. Ashley, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. H.V. from 1st August, 1946.
Clinic Nurses ... ..	...Mrs. V. Page, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. A. Hallam, S.R.N. (Joint with Education Committee). Mrs. N. Wain, S.R.N. (part-time), from 4th November, 1946.
Municipal Midwives ... ..	...Mrs. M. Boyd, S.R.N., S.C.M., to 10th December, 1946. Miss M. H. Cunliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 10th December, 1946). Mrs. L. Hughes, S.C.M. (to 3rd November, 1946). Mrs. R. M. Cunningham, S.C.M. Miss O. Porter, S.R.N. S.C.M. (to 28th September, 1946).

STAFF (continued).

Chief ClerkL. Kay.

Clerical StaffMessrs. E. Lloyd.
C. C. Shasby (returned from H.M. Forces, 2nd September, 1946), V. Haworth (returned from H.M. Forces, 2nd September, 1946), F. Butterworth (away in H.M. Forces), Miss M. M. Langley, Mrs. I. Roberts (to 23rd February, 1946), Mrs. M. I. Perryman (to 6th April, 1946), Miss O. Jackson (from 1st April, 1946), Miss P. Nuttall (from 6th May, 1946), Miss E. Gaskell, Miss J. Hodgkinson.

DisinfestorT. Birtwistle.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT BURY.

TITHEBARN STREET,

June, 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee, Bury County Borough.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

With reference to vital statistics, the birth rate of 18.36 per 1,000 is the highest recorded since 1921. The death rate of 14.50 per 1,000 is lower than last year.

The Infantile Mortality Rate of 58 per thousand births is again up, but the average for the last five years is still below previous five year periods. With the exception of last year's figure the Tuberculosis Death Rate is the lowest recorded. A table giving certain statistics for Bury from 1877 to the present date is included. These figures where available have been extracted from previous Annual reports and their collection in one table makes for handy reference.

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease has again been low. With the exception of Whooping Cough there was a marked decrease. Diphtheria fell from 101 cases to 40, and Measles from 370 to 195.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of Scabies cases treated.

I would draw attention to the figures in the section on Venereal Diseases. These figures are indicative of a serious social condition. The number of new cases attending during the year is nearly double last year's figures.

With reference to the section on the Sanitary Circumstances and Sanitary Inspection of the area, the following comments may be made on the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

There has been a shortage of staff. Only the equivalent of two district sanitary inspectors have been available for the greater part of the year as compared with the normal establishment of five. This deficiency is clearly indicated by reduced number of visits—8,607 in 1946 as compared with 34,909 in 1938, which it has been possible to make. The lack of staff has also been felt in other sections of the department.

The deficiency of building labour and materials has hampered the work of the department. There is a need for increased supplies to be made available for essential repairs to existing dwelling-houses so as to prevent serious deterioration.

The milk supply shows a general improvement in bacteriological standard as compared with 1945 (See Table, page 25 of 1945 Report and compare with Table in 1946 Report). The prohibition of the sale of loose milk by retail and insisting that all milk sold by retail to be in bottles, cartons or suitable containers, would be a step to improve the clean supply of milk. The shortage of bottles etc., is holding up progress in this direction.

In meat inspection there has been a rise in the number of animals slaughtered at the Abattoir—43,831 (3,243 tons) in 1946 as compared with 35,325 (3,033 tons) in 1945.

It is interesting to note that over 50% of the cows slaughtered are in a more or less degree affected with tuberculosis. There has been a tendency in recent years for this percentage to rise. This indicates the necessity for a more extensive veterinary service and regular and frequent examination of all dairy cattle at the farms.

One commodity—milk—was sampled more frequently than any other food. During the past seven years 746 samples of milk have been obtained and the average percentage of milk fat in these samples was 3.56% and of solids not fat 8.76%. As this period (1940-1946) includes war years it is interesting to note that the percentage of fat and non-fatty solids in the samples of milk are almost identical with the percentages contained in pre-war samples, and also considerably higher than the presumptive standard for milk prescribed by the Law, viz., the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939—3% milk fat and 8.5% solids, not fat.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Service continues to thrive, especially has this been so with the Ante-Natal Services. The increase in the birth rate and difficulty in obtaining hospital accommodation for confinements has led to an increase in the number of patients attended by the Municipal Midwives. During December a serious breakdown in the service was only avoided by the Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses with midwifery qualifications undertaking the work. I would like to place on record my appreciation for this work which meant them giving up holidays and putting up with conditions reminiscent of the war period.

During the year a Home Help Scheme was put into operation. The Home Helps are employed whole-time by the Corporation and a charge is made for their services according to the household's means.

A Creche for one half day a week was opened at the Elton Clinic.

The Day Nursery at Maxwell Street has continued to function at full capacity. There has been a constant waiting list for admission.

In spite of many difficulties a year of sound work can be reported. To obtain this, I have had the willing and generous support of the staff and I would like to express my thanks to them for their assistance.

To you, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I express my thanks for your continued support and encouragement.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

K. K. Wood.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA, 1946.

Area in Acres	7,434
Rateable Value	£394,423
Resident Population (Census 1931)	56,182
Registrar-General's estimate of Civilian Population, 1946... ..	55,360

In the following summary, extracts from the vital statistics of the year are given:—

	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
Live Births	542	474	1016	18.36
(Legitimate ... 922, Illegitimate ... 94).				

	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
Still Births	23	13	36	34.2
(Legitimate ... 34, Illegitimate ... 2).				

	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
Deaths... ..	400	403	803	14.50

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—		Rate per 1000 total births
Puerperal Sepsis	1	0.95
Other Puerperal causes	1	0.95

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, 37%

Infantile Mortality Rate 58 per 1,000 births.

Tuberculosis (all forms), Death Rate... 0.38 per 1,000 population.

Cancer Death Rate 1.66 ,, ,,

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births 58

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births... 53

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 106

Births.—The birth rate for 1946—18.36 per 1,000—is higher than the previous year. The total number of births recorded during the year was 1,016. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1946 was 19.1 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The death rate per 1,000 of the population for 1946 was 14.50. There were altogether a total of 1,149 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 404 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 745, to which must be added 58 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 803.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants below one year of age and the rate per 1,000 births in Bury during the past twenty-five years:—

Year	Number of deaths below one year of age	Rate per 1,000 births
1922	78	82
1923	88	101
1924	63	71
1925	63	80
1926	62	76
Average for 5 years	—	—82
1927	62	79
1928	67	90
1929	61	79
1930	51	69
1931	48	71
Average for 5 years	—	—78
1932	62	85
1933	40	53
1934	62	84
1935	47	66
1936	47	56
Average for 5 years	—	—69
1937	43	55
1938	51	67
1939	36	50
1940	47	65
1941	55	68
Average for 5 years	—	—61
1942	58	68
1943	21	26
1944	34	37
1945	37	44
1946	59	58
Average for 5 years	—	—47

It will be seen from the above table that there is a progressive reduction of the Infantile Mortality Rate during the last twenty-five years, when five year periods are considered.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1946.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes Certified	791	59	4	4	10	16	65	206	427	672
Uncertified	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of Respirat'y System	19	...	...	...	...	1	9	7	2	5
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Syphilitic Disease	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1
Influenza	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	5	1
Measles	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute infectious Encephalitis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and } (M)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Oesophagus (M), Uterus } (F)	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	9
Cancer of Breast	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	3
Cancer of all other sites	54	...	...	...	...	1	5	20	28	53
Diabetes	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	7
Intracranial Vascular Lesions ...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	65	74
Heart Disease	255	...	...	...	2	1	13	50	189	181
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	20	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	13	11
Bronchitis	52	1	...	...	...	2	4	15	30	3
Pneumonia	37	8	1	...	1	1	1	11	14	60
Other Respiratory Diseases	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	8
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	13
Diarrhoea under 2 years	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Appendicitis	4	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	6
Other Digestive Diseases... ..	28	1	...	...	2	2	2	7	14	18
Nephritis	13	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	3	19
Puerperal Sepsis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Maternal Causes	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Premature Birth	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury and Infantile Disease ...	15	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	33
Suicide	15	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	3	4
Road Traffic Accidents	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	2
Other Violent Causes	9	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	5	33
All Other Causes	72	4	1	1	1	4	8	16	37	79
	803	59	4	4	10	16	65	207	438	672

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1946.

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rtality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all form</i> Death Rate
				All Infants	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1946	55,360	14.50	18.36	58	53	106	34.2	1.90	0.38
1945	52,530	15.66	15.95	44	48	18	43.3	3.42	0.30
1944	52,160	14.68	17.67	37	33	66	36.6	3.1	0.51
1943	52,660	15.74	15.13	26	24	59	31.2	3.6	0.44
1942	54,020	13.83	15.90	68	64	125	46.6	3.3	0.46
1941	55,400	14.06	13.59	68	70	135	30.6	Nil.	0.56
1940	55,310	17.54	13.07	65	64	94	48.7	1.32	0.42
1939	58,630	15.39	12.21	50	45	192	45.3	1.39	0.44
1938	59,380	13.67	12.82	67	66	103	54	2.48	0.51
1937	59,620	15.46	13.00	55	56	42	43	7.40	0.65
1936	59,860	13.56	13.92	56	55	31	47	4.57	0.62
1935	59,800	15.00	11.87	66	66	60	55	6.65	0.64
1934	60,100	14.22	12.28	84	86	62	57	10.25	0.83
1933	59,200	14.00	12.63	53	49	143	54	6.3	0.66
1932	57,160	13.47	12.74	85	83	129	59	2.5	0.63
1931	56,260	14.50	12.00	71	64	250	44	5.6	0.89
1930	56,830	13.41	12.87	69	69	77	55	5.4	0.83
1929	56,830	16.40	13.59	79	65	342	50	6.4	0.81
1928	56,910	13.90	13.02	90	85	171	49	9.4	0.86
1927	56,770	14.27	13.68	79	71	250	53	3.8	0.93
1926	56,840	12.82	14.30	76	74	125	43	9.8	0.82
1925	56,700	14.74	13.77	80	77	182	46	8.9	1.16
1924	56,830	14.66	15.54	71	65	235	38	4.4	0.93
1923	57,250	15.95	15.01	101	95	217	43	2.3	1.03
1922	57,400	14.93	16.53	82	71	276	58	6.3	0.87
1921	57,600	13.30	18.91	85	80	210	54	3.7	1.01
1920	56,410	14.55	19.66	91	91	94	50	6.3	1.05
1919	54,248	16.88	13.06	92	80	333	45	6.8	1.26
1918	51,851	19.13	12.73	110	108	136	51	4.1	1.58
1917	51,851	15.99	13.43	93	89	167	48	3.9	1.61
1916	53,463	16.87	15.47	133	116	222	44	1.1	1.30
1915	54,773	17.27	17.33	115	109	203	41	5.8	1.72
1914	59,213	16.28	19.62	125	123	179	30	5.2	1.48
1913	59,159	15.53	20.06	141	134	133	40	8.3	1.33
1912	59,106	14.18	20.81	112	106	266	31	4.1	1.74
1911	58,665	16.26	20.28	168	154	283	32	8.4	1.41
1910	59,409	14.61	20.79	124	118	264	34	4.6	1.56
1909	59,234	16.29	20.61	129	126	203	33	7.9	1.50
1908	59,064	15.89	23.31	129	128	142	25	5.7	1.45
1907	58,901	15.94	22.68	135	133	189	—	11.2	1.61
1906	58,744	17.04	22.74	177	174	240	—	8.2	1.74
1905	58,594	16.46	21.69	146	141	203	—	4.7	1.69
1904	58,450	17.16	23.66	163	162	185	—	5.8	2.40

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1946 (continued).

Year	Popula- tion	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rtality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1903	58,313	17.66	22.79	174	180	254	—	3.0	1.76
1902	58,182	16.41	20.86	128	123	290	—	3.3	1.69
1901	58,100	16.79	21.91	166	176	219	—	7.4	1.96
1900	61,765	19.11	23.97	167	—	—	—	8.6	1.85
1899	61,117	18.29	24.85	161	—	—	—	4.9	2.19
									Phthisis only
1898	60,597	18.28	24.48	173	—	—	—	4.7	1.11
1897	60,100	19.03	25.39	177	—	—	—	5.3	1.74
1896	59,530	20.74	24.21	176	—	—	—	—	1.27
1895	59,016	25.13	28.90	197	—	—	—	—	1.4
1894	58,500	19.45	25.71	147	—	—	—	—	1.2
1893	57,982	23.47	25.94	209	—	—	—	—	1.85
1892	57,596	21.93	28.07	176	—	—	—	—	1.30
1891	57,212	27.15	29.50	192	—	—	—	—	1.88
1890	56,955	22.00	27.55	167	—	—	—	—	1.75
1889	56,701	20.48	29.50	175	—	—	—	—	1.45
1888	56,449	21.6	31.77	144	—	—	—	—	1.71
1887	56,198	22.57	32.37	186	—	—	—	—	1.68
1886	55,948	23.5	34.3	175	—	—	—	—	—
1885	53,282	21.2	34.3	132	—	—	—	—	—
1884	53,013	24.1	32.8	197	—	—	—	—	—
1883	52,745	22.7	34.3	163	—	—	—	—	—
1882	52,478	21.3	35.0	183	—	—	—	—	—
1881	52,213	22.9	35.0	157	—	—	—	—	—
1880	51,566	22.6	26.4	224	—	—	—	—	—
1879	50,928	23.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	50,297	28.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	49,674	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1946 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Popula- tion Estimated to middle of each Year	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		Transfer- able Deaths of Non- residents registered in the District	Transfer- able Deaths of Residents not registered in the District	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Nett.		Number	Rate			Under 1 Year of Age		Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births	At all Ages.
		Number	Rate					Number	Rate			
1939	58,630	716	12.21	1254	21.59	414	54	36	50	894	15.39	
1940	55,310	723	13.07	1402	25.35	480	48	47	65	970	17.54	
1941	55,400	753	13.59	1130	20.40	398	47	55	68	779	14.06	
1942	54,020	859	15.90	1106	20.47	417	58	58	68	747	13.83	
1943	52,660	807	15.13	1202	22.82	423	50	21	26	829	15.74	
1944	52,160	922	17.67	1119	21.45	392	39	34	37	766	14.68	
1945	52,530	838	15.95	1154	21.97	382	51	37	44	823	15.67	
1946	55,360	1016	18.36	1149	20.75	404	58	59	58	803	14.50	

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) } 7245

Total population at all ages..... } 56,182
 Total families or separate occupiers..... } 15,402
 Average number of persons per house..... } 3.71

At Census of 1931.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.
YEAR 1946.**

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate		
			Year 1946	Average 5 years 1941/1946			Puerperal Sepsis	Other Causes	Total (per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births).
England and Wales	19.1	11.5	43	50	*	*	0.18	1.25	1.43
126 Great Towns	22.2	12.7	46	59	*	*	*	*	*
Birkenhead	23.5	13.7	67	76	0.86	0.08	0.6	0.9	1.5
Burnley	19.24	14.61	44	59	0.43	0.16	—	0.61	0.61
Bury	18.36	14.50	58	49	0.34	0.04	0.95	0.95	1.90
Halifax	18.6	14.4	31	50	0.37	0.06	—	1.1	1.1
Huddersfield	18.74	14.67	50	63	0.49	0.06	—	0.85	0.85
Liverpool	25.2	13.2	74	78	0.79	0.11	0.10	0.89	0.99
Manchester	20.89	13.52	63	63	0.69	0.10	0.07	1.53	1.60
Oldham	18.34	14.56	43	59	0.45	0.06	—	1.83	1.83
Preston	20.86	12.61	56	60	0.46	0.09	—	1.68	1.68
Rochdale	17.8	14.9	49	55	0.36	0.12	—	3.17	3.17
Salford	22.7	13.3	53	73	0.80	0.05	0.25	2.53	2.78
St. Helens	22.2	11.0	59	65	0.45	0.03	0.41	0.41	0.82
Stockport	19.49	13.12	51	68	0.39	0.04	0.72	0.36	1.08
Wallasey	21.37	12.55	42	55	0.57	0.09	—	0.44	0.44
Wigan	20.16	11.55	52	71	0.43	0.04	0.57	2.87	3.44

* Not available.

SECTION 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.—These are provided at the following:

Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The Laboratory, Bury Infirmary.

Clinic Laboratory, The Wylde, Bury.

The examinations carried out at these laboratories are Wasserman reaction tests, biological tests, examination of water, etc.

At the Bury Corporation Clinic, laboratory facilities are provided, so that many specimens of infective organisms, etc., are examined there during the attendance of the patient.

Chemical investigations are made in the cases of milk and foodstuffs by the Borough Analyst, Mr. T. R. Hodgson, M.A., F.R.I.C., F.C.S.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The following are the particulars of the specimens bacteriologically examined during the year:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Swabs for Diphtheria	16	192	1	209
Sputum for Tuberculosis ...	43	207	2	252
Wasserman Reaction	233	1173	4	1410
Smears	193	517	4	714
Dark Ground Examinations	12	50	—	62
G. Fixation Tests	25	72	—	97
Miscellaneous Examinations	1	15	2	18

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) For Infectious Cases.—There are two motor ambulances owned by the Bury Joint Hospital Board for the transport of cases of infectious disease and tuberculosis.

(b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.—The Bury Corporation provides 6 motor ambulances for the removal of accident cases and cases of illnesses requiring hospital treatment. The administration of this service has been

under the Medical Officer of Health. This service employs nineteen full-time men and one ambulance depot superintendent. Each ambulance goes out with one driver and one ambulance attendant. There has been considerable growth in the use of this service, as is indicated by the following figures :—

Year.	Total Cases.		
1941	3,366		
1942	3,875	Increase	509
1943	4,369	„	494
1944	4,776	„	407
1945	5,886	„	1,110
1946	6,465	„	579

Ambulance services are also provided for the Tottington U.D.C. from this depot and arrangements for mutual aid are in force with neighbouring authorities.

Nursing in the Home.—Home Nursing is not provided directly by the Council, but is carried out by the Bury Branch of the Queen's Institute for Nurses (from the Nurses' Home, The Orchard, Bury). An arrangement has been entered into whereby, at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, one of the Association's Nurses visits and treats cases of certain infectious diseases.

Hospitals, Public and Voluntary.

The following is a list of hospitals with which the Local Authority has arrangements :—

Name and Situation.	Type.	No. of Available Beds.	Proportion of beds used by persons from Outside Bury Area.
(a) Within the Borough : Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury.	Isolation ...	96	Approx. 40%.
Bury Infirmary, Bury. (Voluntary).	General ...	159	Approx. 50%.
County Hospital, Bury.	General ...	735	Approx. 58%.
(b) Outside the Borough : Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, near Bury.	Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	70	72% by Lancashire County Council Cases.
Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Ainsworth, near Bolton.	Smallpox ...	28	Cases admitted as required.

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Medical Officer of Health
for the County Borough of Bury.

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report on the Sanitary Inspection of the Area for the year 1946 in accordance with Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935 .

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—Owing to the difficulty in obtaining the services of suitably qualified sanitary officers the staff of district sanitary inspectors was seriously depleted and consisted for the greater part of the year of two district sanitary inspectors as compared with the establishment of five.

The effect of this deficiency is clearly indicated by the reduction in the number of inspections carried out to 8,607 in 1946 as compared with 34,909 in 1938 when the Department was fully staffed. As a result of the serious depletion in staff, duties have necessarily had to be confined to urgent matters and routine visits have been cut to a figure below safety point.

The acute shortage of building labour and materials and the necessity for such to be confined to the construction of new houses as far as possible has also seriously hampered the work of the Department. Whilst the efforts being made to deal with the housing shortage, are fully appreciated there is an urgent necessity of making available increased supplies of labour and material for essential repairs to existing houses so as to prevent serious deterioration.

WATER SUPPLY.—The County Borough is supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board from mains passing through the area.

These mains come from four different sources of supply, and all the houses supplied by the Board derive their water direct from the mains.

In accordance with Circular 28/46 of the Ministry of Health, the following report, for which we are indebted to the Engineer and Manager (R. Wyllie, Esq., M.Inst., C.E., A.M.Inst., M. and C.Y.E.), of the Irwell Valley Water Board, is submitted in tabular form:—

PARTICULARS REQUIRED	REMARKS
1. Whether the water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory (a) in quality (b) in quantity	(a) Yes (b) Yes
2. Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and, where treatment is installed, of the water going into supply; if so, how many and the results obtained; the results of any chemical analyses.	80 Bacteriological examinations and 26 Chemical examinations of treated water Results—Satisfactory
3. Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result of analyses	Waters all soft—moorland waters — plumbo solvent Liming plants being installed at two reservoirs to neutralise the acidity of the water
4. Action in respect of any form of contamination	All waters chlorinated at reservoirs for bacteriological pollution. Liming plants being installed at two reservoirs to neutralise the acidity of the water
5. Particulars of the proportion of dwelling houses and the proportion of the population supplied from public water mains (a) direct to houses (b) by means of standpipes	(a) 18,520 houses— population not known (b) Nil.

During the year one sample of town's water and three samples of well water were submitted to bacteriological and chemical examination. All were certified to be fit for drinking purposes.

The percentage of dwelling houses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from the town's mains is 0.542. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from the Board's mains.

SWIMMING BATHS.—Four samples of bath water were submitted to the Pathologist for examination. Two samples were reported to be satisfactory and the Pathologist observed that the remaining two samples were "not ideal bath waters." This matter was taken up with the appropriate department.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—There were 754 inspections in respect of drainage defects and reconstruction and 129 drains were tested.

As far as it is found practicable a smoke or water test is applied to all newly reconstructed house drainage work.

RIVERS POLLUTION.—Regular inspections of water courses in the district were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during routine inspection of the area.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—The provision of free sets of fittings (closet, pedestal, seat and cistern) by the Corporation, where obsolete types of closets were converted to the water carriage system, was continued during the year.

On account of the shortage of labour and materials no notices were issued during the year requiring the conversion of closets except where such conveniences were found to be in a defective condition. Twenty nine sets of fittings were supplied and twenty nine waste water closets were converted to water closets and one pail closet and five waste water closets were abolished.

SUMMARY OF REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

I am indebted to the Cleansing Superintendent who has kindly supplied the following summary of the refuse accommodation of the Borough which has recently been compiled under his supervision.

WARD	STORAGE										ACCESS		
	Portable Bins	Wall Bins	Shallow Ashpits	Deep Ashpits	Privy Middens (Seats)	Privy Middens	Pails	Tanks	Terraced	Semi-detached	De-tached		
MOORSIDE WARD	2673	91	512	61	11	6	85	—	2877	866	253		
EAST WARD	3050	87	185	70	7	6	29	1	2830	869	151		
CHURCH WARD	2975	50	145	41	8	5	17	—	2852	445	222		
REDVALES WARD	3298	61	159	60	17	10	4	—	3014	718	168		
ELTON WARD	2642	37	29	11	27	17	48	2	2116	602	188		
UNSWORTH WARD	1331	13	14	12	148	77	60	—	901	617	108		
PUBLIC UTILITIES	377	1	14	1	2	1	75	—	181	42	216		
TOTALS	16346	340	1058	256	220	122	318	3	14771	4159	1306		

**TABLE GIVING PARTICULARS OF CONVERSIONS DURING THE
PAST FIVE YEARS.**

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	T't'l
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	1	—	—	1
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	—	—	1	1
(c) Waste Water Closets	—	4	2	1	5	12
Privy Closets converted to pail closets	—	1	—	2	1	4
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	1	—	5	—	—	6
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Waste Water Closets	9	12	16	13	29	79
(d) Trough Closets	3	4	10	—	—	17
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	13	5	39	17	24	98
(b) Factories	26	38	48	20	2	134
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and Factories	52	59	118	50	55	334
Fixed Ashpits, &c., converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	1	1	5	1	—	8
(b) Dry Ashpits	3	1	3	1	—	8
(c) Wallbin	3	3	18	6	17	47
No. of portable covered dustbins pro- vided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, &c.)	25	10	31	26	17	109

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES. — The Council provide a disinfestation service free of charge to all dwelling houses.

During the year 184 houses were disinfested by means of liquid insecticides and 242 inspections were made for this purpose.

We are informed by the Borough Engineer that 13 Corporation Estate houses have been found to be infested with vermin and have been disinfested by his Department.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—Ten inspections were made of the registered houses let in lodgings.

These premises are governed by the bye-laws in force in the Borough.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—There are four common lodging houses in the Borough. There was little or no change in the number of casuals received at these premises and only about forty per cent of the registered accommodation was utilised.

Sixty-six inspections were made of these premises.

The accommodation available is as follows:—

Situation	No. of Beds	Accommodation available for
1. 24, Clerke Street	34	Males only
2. 5, 7, 9 & 11, Clerke Street	54	Males only
3. 26 & 28, Clerke Street	72	Males and Females
4. 138, Princess Street	19	Males only
Total number of beds	179	

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.—The Borough was entirely free from any inhabited tents, vans or sheds other than those caravans arriving for short periods of the Bury Fairs. The latter were visited during their stay and ten visits were paid to the Fair Ground for this purpose.

CANAL BOATS.—As in past years regular visits were made to the canal wharf at Bury Bridge, but no registered canal boats visited the Borough.

STABLE PREMISES.—Five stable premises were inspected.

Stable premises are governed by the Bye-laws in force in the Borough.

I am indebted to the Cleansing Superintendent (H. TURNER, Esq., M. Inst. P.C.), who has kindly supplied the following information of the action taken by him during the year.

Period Quarter ending	No. Infestations Treated		Number of Infestations Re-treated	Number of Infestations Where Post Bait Takes Occurred	Estimated Total Kill Ministry Formula	Total Number of Bodies Recovered	Number of Infestations Cleared	Number of Infestations Reduced to :—	
	Type	No.						Major	Minor
31st March, 1946	Reservoir	2	2	1	1712	61	1	1	—
	Major	3	2	2	316	11	1	—	2
	Minor	78	9	—	1010	99	60	—	—
30th June, 1946	Reservoir	3	2	2	932	15	—	—	1
	Major	5	3	3	261	13	1	—	2
	Minor	71	14	2	758	32	53	—	—
30th September, 1946	Reservoir	2	—	2	1455	31	—	2	—
	Major	3	1	1	611	25	1	—	2
	Minor	73	8	3	652	26	68	—	—
31st December, 1946	Reservoir	2	1	2	1023	70	—	2	—
	Major	5	1	3	685	16	—	—	5
	Minor	78	12	7	775	32	65	—	—

The Cleansing Superintendent is the authorised officer appointed under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act and the Rodent Operator is a member of his Department.

When the Rodent Operator has reason to suspect that the means of entry into the premises by rats is due to the defective condition of the drains, the matter is referred to this Department.

Under this heading 27 inspections were made by Sanitary Inspectors.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—During the year nine observations of thirty minutes duration were recorded of smoke emissions from factory chimneys and eight factories were visited in this connection.

In two instances emission of black smoke was recorded in excess of the two minutes in the aggregate for a continuous period of thirty minutes.

The Health Committee considered the question of the adoption of Smoke Abatement Bye-laws but owing to the difficulties created by the acute fuel shortage and the apparent reluctance under the circumstances of the Ministry of Health to confirm such Bye-laws the Committee decided to postpone consideration for a period of twelve months.

The Health Committee also rejoined the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee during the year.

Several meetings of the Representatives of the various Constituent Authorities were held and some very good co-operative work was done by the Committee.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—At the end of the year there were twenty-two registered offensive trades in the confines of the Borough.

Twenty-two inspections were made of these premises.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—Three hundred and thirty-four visits were made by Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of inquiry and disinfection in respect of one hundred and ninety-three cases of infectious disease.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF CINEMAS.—During the year four inspections were made of the cinemas in the town. One notice was served in this connection calling for the remedying of the defects. These defects were abated.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—The District Sanitary Inspectors made frequent inspections of public conveniences during the year.

A number of insanitary public urinals still remain to be dealt with under the Authority's pre-war programme for the provision of new public conveniences.

SHOPS INSPECTION.—Seven inspections were made under the provisions of the Shops Acts, 1912 to 1937.

One notice was served with regard to contraventions of the Shops Acts.

RAG FLOCK.—No samples of rag flock were obtained during the year.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.—Ten samples (six fertiliser and four feeding stuff) were taken during the year under the provisions of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926. All were certified to be genuine.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.—At the end of the year there were 48 registered sellers of Part II poisons, occupying 76 registered premises.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

1. Number and Nature of Inspections.

During the year 1946 the following inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors to the premises detailed :—

Nature of Inspection	Primary Insp'ns.	Re-in- spections.	Total Visits.
Houses under Public Health Acts	1,604	936	2,540
Vermin	51	7	58
Water Supply	15	3	18
Tents, Vans, Sheds	10	—	10
Houses Let in Lodgings	10	—	10
Common Lodging Houses	66	—	66
Schools	9	—	9
Entertainment Houses	2	2	4
Ashes Accommodation	379	189	568
Accumulations	5	2	7
Animals or Birds	1	—	1
Stable Premises	5	—	5
Yards, Courts, etc.	2	—	2
Piggeries	5	—	5
Rats and Mice	20	7	27
Drainage—Inspected	525	229	754
—Tested	128	1	129
A.R.P. Shelters	2	—	2
Closets—Water	107	81	188
—Pails or Privies	25	1	26
Urinals	4	—	4
Sewers and Street Gullies	1	—	1
Diseases of Animals Act	51	—	51
Cowsheds	205	2	207
Milkshops and Dairies	251	2	253
Ice-Cream Premises	34	—	34
Markets	120	—	120
Meat Shops	164	1	165
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection	692	1	693
Food Preparing Premises	53	3	56
General Food Premises	578	3	581
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	11	—	11
Shop Acts	5	2	7
Merchandise Marks Acts	1	—	1
Offensive Trades	22	—	22
Factories—(with Mechanical power)	68	5	73
—(without Mechanical power)	4	—	4
Workplaces	3	—	3
Bakehouses—Factory	13	1	14
—Non-Factory	8	1	9
Infectious Diseases	309	25	334
Disinfection	56	—	56
Housing—Section 11	17	2	19
—Other Visits	25	—	25
—Overcrowding	496	50	546
—Billeting	6	—	6
Rent Restrictions Act	15	—	15
Smoke abatement Observations	9	—	9
Premises Visited	8	—	8
Rivers Pollution Acts	1	—	1
Miscellaneous Visits	162	3	165
Interviews—Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	335	—	335
Samples—Food and Drugs—Formal	64	—	64
—Informal	152	18	170

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT—(continued).

Nature of Inspection		Primary Insp'ns.	Re-in- spections.	Total Visits.
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act—				
	—Informal... ..	10	—	10
—Water	—Bacteriological	7	—	7
	—Chemical	3	—	3
—Clean Milk	—T.B. Exam.	11	—	11
	—Bacteriological	84	—	84
		<hr/> 7,029	1,578	<hr/> 8,607

2. Number of Notices Served.

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health, the following action was taken :—

Number of Informal Notices served	1,118
" " Informal Notices complied with	413
" " Statutory Notices served	66
" " Statutory Notices complied with	66

3. Complaints Received.

During the year 1,075 complaints were received relating to the following matters :—

Nature of Complaint	Number
General Disrepair—Vario	118
Defective fireplace	10
" rainwater pipe	15
" windows	13
" chimneys	12
" doors	9
" plaster-work	14
" floors	8
" roofs	14
" eaves-gutters	18
Dampness	59
Water Closets	116
Choked Drains	65
Insufficient ashes accommodation	10
Privies and Pails	3
Defective ashpits	5
Defective ashbins	185
Rats	—
Vermin	107
Foul and obnoxious odours	20
Accumulations	14
Dirty Premises	5
Water Supply	11
Dangerous Buildings	21
Animals	6
Shops	3
Smoke Nuisance	13
Surface Drainage	1
Overcrowding	249
Miscellaneous	79

Each complaint has been investigated and any necessary action taken.

In addition the following complaints were referred to other Corporation Departments.

Accumulations	9
Air Raid Shelters	1
Choked street gullies	2
Choked water closets	9
Choked drainage	34
Choked rain-water pipes	1
Dangerous walls and structures	32
Flooding	2
Defects at Corporation Houses	4
Offensive smells	1
Rats	9
Water Supply	14
Building Licences	2
	120

4. Record of Nuisances Abated and Work Done.

During the year the total number of nuisances abated or defects remedied, either as a result of informal or statutory action, was as follows:—

1. As a result of informal notice...	788
2. As a result of statutory notice...	86
	874

HOUSING.

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	1,753
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2,774
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	Nil
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	Nil
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	411

Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	406
Number of back-to-back houses, made into through houses ...	Nil
Number of houses demolished ...	3

Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners...	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	13
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	5
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sub-Section (2) of Section 11	3
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

Housing Act—Overcrowding.

A. 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year	78
2. Number of families dwelling therein	140
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	511
B. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	130
C. 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	71
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases (equivalent) ...	265½
D. Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
Number of certificates for the permitted number of persons who may sleep in a house, issued during the year	26

PARTICULARS OF NEW HOUSES &c., ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information

1 (a) Total number of houses erected during the year 1946 (including the number given separately under (b)	93
(i) By Local Authority	56
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	37
(b) With State Assistance under Housing Acts.	
(i) By Local Authorities	56
(ii) By other bodies or persons	Nil
2. The total number of houses erected in each ward:—	
Moorside	2
East Church	56
Redvales	6
Elton	1
Unsworth	28
Total	93
3. The number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes, 3.	

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

PREMISES.	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Insp'ctions	Written Notices	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	27	13	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies—				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938	—	—	—	—
(b) Others	363	87	19	—
(iii) Other Premises under the Act † (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	390	100	19	—

† Works of Building and Engineering Construction, Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.

2.—Cases in which defects were found:

PARTICULARS.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Rem'd'd to H.M. Inspec'r	Referred to H.M. Inspec'r	by H.M. Inspec'r	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	10	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework)	4	2	—	—	—
TOTAL	19	6	—	—	—

Outworkers.

Section 110.

Number of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) 2
 Nature of work carried out by out-workers—Manufacture of Lampshades
 Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council ... Nil
 Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists ... Nil

Section 111.

Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises ... Nil
 Notices served ... Nil
 Prosecutions ... Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.—There were 207 inspections of registered cowsheds and 253 inspections of dairies and milk shops during the year.

Inspectors obtained 96 samples of milk from registered farms, dairy-men and other sources of supply. The following table provides the details of results:—

CLASS OF MILK	No. of Samples	METHYLENE BLUE		B. COLI		PLATE COUNT		T.B.		PHOSPHATASE		No. of tests applied
		Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.	
ACCREDITED ...	43	34	9	41	2	—	—	9	1	—	—	96
PASTEURISED ...	47	7	—	40	3	9	—	4	—	42	5	150
UNDESIGNATED ...	6	3	3	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	14
TOTALS ...	96	84	12	85	7	9	—	15	1	42	5	260

VETERINARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY CATTLE.

The Veterinary Inspection of the cattle at the dairy farms in the Borough was continued under the supervision of the Divisional Veterinary Inspector (J. W. Wilson, Esq., M.R.C.V.S.), of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and reports of his visits to farms were received from him periodically.

Number of veterinary inspections of dairy herds ... 75
 Number of veterinary inspections of "Accredited" dairy herds ... 38
 Number of dairy farms in the Borough ... 49
 Number of farms producing "Accredited" milk ... 12
 Total number of dairy cattle at farms in the Borough ... 900

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.—During the year 165 inspections were made of meat shops, 56 of food-preparing premises, 581 of general food premises and 23 of bakehouses; 6 notices were served regarding 8 defects, and 6 notices were abated remedying 8 defects.

In addition, 120 visits of inspection were made to food stalls on the open market.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.—During the year 660 visits have been paid to food shops in the Borough and the foodstuffs detailed in the Table below have been condemned:—

ARTICLES	Tons	Cwts.	Qrts.	Lbs.
Tinned Goods	1	17	1	27
FRUIT				
Apples	—	3	—	11
Bananas	—	—	—	6
Dates	—	1	1	19
Grapes	—	—	—	2
Grapefruit	—	—	1	2
Oranges	1	15	1	26
Pears	—	—	3	8
Plums	—	7	—	23
Currants	—	—	—	25
Raisins	—	—	—	4
Sultanas	—	—	—	19
VEGETABLES				
Carrots	—	12	1	3
Cauliflower	—	—	1	14
Lettuce	—	—	—	9
Onions	—	2	—	19
Peas	—	—	1	4
Potatoes	—	—	2	25
Rhubarb	—	—	—	26
Tomatoes	—	10	1	27
MEAT				
Beef	—	4	2	8
Bacon and Ham	—	1	—	2
Cooked Meat	—	—	—	14
Sausage	—	1	—	—
CONFECTIONERY				
Bread (including Malt Bread)	—	—	3	1
Biscuits	—	—	—	7
Flour	—	—	—	3
Macaroni	—	2	—	23
Semolina	—	—	—	12
Yeast	—	1	—	26
FISH				
Fresh, all types	—	9	—	19½
Kippers	—	1	2	13
Shrimps	—	—	—	20
Jam and Preserves	—	2	3	2
Sugar	—	—	3	18
Cheese	—	—	1	6½
Tea	—	—	—	11¾
Butter and Margarine	—	1	—	20
Chocolate	—	—	1	2½
	7	—	2	4¼
Crumpets		90¼ Dozen		
Eggs		201 „		
Fish Cakes		27 „		
Pancakes and Potato Cakes		73½ „		
Sponge Mixture		30 Packets		
Gravy Mixture		6 „		
Pickles and Sauces		15 Jars		
Miscellaneous Goods		145 Lbs. (Approx).		

MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of Slaughtermen Licenced by the Borough Council ... 18.

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1946:—

Beasts	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Total	Weight in tons
7,057	35,561	116	1,097	43,831	3,242

Amount of Imported and Port-killed meat received at W.M.S.A. Depot at the Abattoir during 1946:

Quarters of beef	Carcases of Mutton and Lamb	Carcases of Pork	Carcases of Veal	Bags and Boxes of meat and offal, etc.
15,129	76,616	40	81	27,581

Total population supplied from the Abattoir under Ministry of Food Control of Meat and Livestock Scheme... .. 190,000

Total number of Butchers' Shops in Area so supplied 256

Average amount of Fresh Killed Meat per head of such population 0.735 lbs. per week or 38.22 lbs. per annum.

Number of carcasses examined requiring special attention 9,422

Of which number 2,351 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree.

Percentage of meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis.

Beef 2.71% Pork 1.93% Veal 0.08%

Bulls were affected in more or less degree to the extent of 40.30%

Steers „ „ „ „ „ „ 14.77%

Heifers „ „ „ „ „ „ 14.72%

Cows „ „ „ „ „ „ 64.37%

Pigs „ „ „ „ „ „ 12.93%

Calves „ „ „ „ „ „ 0.09%

Number of Carcasses condemned for disease or causes other than Tuberculosis:

Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
8	6	33	2

Total amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption.

214,316.5 lbs. (95.68 tons) or 2.95%.

This was disposed of by the appropriate Contractors so licensed under the Ministry of Food.

Amount of Imported and Port-killed Meat condemned at the

W.M.S.A. Depot at the Abattoir 1,200 lbs.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excl'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4,486	2,571	1,097	35,561	116
Number inspected.....	4,486	2,571	1097	35,561	116
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses con- demned	1	7	6	33	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	2,488	1386	None	3,046	None
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis...	55.46%	53.93%	—	8.56%	—
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses con- demned	16	86	1	None	None
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	680	1,655	None	None	15
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis...	15.16%	64.37%	0.09%	None	12.93%

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF TUBERCULOUS DISEASES AND WEIGHTS OF DISEASED MEAT DESTROYED YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1946.

Kinds of Animals	Number Examined	Extent of Tuberculosis in Animals Examined												Other Diseases						
		Of which were Tuberculous	Heads	Thorax			Abdomen								Entire Carcase condemned owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of other Diseases	Total weight of Meat and Offal destroyed for all Diseases		
				Lungs	Heart and Pericardium	Serous Membranes	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Uteri	Serous Membranes	Mesenteries					Udders	
Beasts ..	Bulls 67 Oxen 2945 Cows 2571 Heifers 1474 <u>7057</u>	27 436 1655 217 <u>2335</u>	793	1896	206	351	567	234	267	237	586	81	228	585	181	{ 2 Bulls 5 Oxen 86 Cows 9 Heifer <u>102</u>	143,737	61,615	205,352	
Sheep ..	35,561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7990.5	7990.5	7990.5
Pigs	116	15	8	8	4	—	6	—	2	2	4	—	—	4	—	—	285	233	518	
Calves ..	1097	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	59	397	456	
	43,831	2351	801	1904	210	351	574	234	270	239	590	81	228	589	181	103	144,081	70235.5	214316.5	

**NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE
ABATTOIR DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS.**

YEAR	BEASTS	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS	CALVES	TOTAL
1937	3,746	20,214	4,675	715	29,350
1938	3,478	21,307	3,468	681	28,934
1939	3,448	23,118	3,146	726	30,438
1940	7,739	76,589	3,264	1,071	88,663
1941	4,570	27,132	1,212	929	33,843
1942	4,778	35,722	104	1,180	41,784
1943	4,300	29,428	88	979	34,795
1944	5,288	22,397	85	704	28,474
1945	6,868	27,078	168	1,211	35,325
1946	7,057	35,561	116	1,097	43,831

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

No cases of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred during the year within the confines of the County Borough.

In connection with the outbreaks which were notified outside the boundary of the Borough, Bury was included in the prescribed area for the purpose of the Restriction of Movement of Animals on one occasion.

The number of movement licences issued in connection with these outbreaks was 43 and 8 movement licences were countersigned.

Sheep Scab Order.

During the year one notice was received of intention to dip sheep from one farmer within the Borough.

The dipping of 12 sheep and 2 lambs was carried out at the farm in the presence of our Inspector.

Tuberculosis Order.

Two cows at farms outside the Borough, which were notified by the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the provisions of the Order, were received at the Public Abattoir. Both were partially condemned on account of localised tuberculosis.

Importation of Animals Act, 1922.

During the year 12 Movement Licences were issued under this Act in respect of Irish Cattle consigned to the Abattoir for slaughter.

Legal Proceedings.

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—ADULTERATION.

Food Sampling and Analysis.

During the year 44 formal samples (of which 33 were formal samples of milk) and 169 informal samples of food and drugs, were purchased under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

Table 1 shows the number of the various food and drugs obtained and the result of the analysis.

Table 2 shows the average composition of milk examined during 1946.

Table 3 shows the administrative action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst not to be genuine or otherwise irregular.

Table 4 shows the legal proceedings taken and the result of such during the year.

Articles of Food Examined for Preservatives in accordance with the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.

All articles of food to which preservatives might be added were examined for the presence of preservatives.

In no case was preservative found in any article to which the addition of preservatives are prohibited, and in one case only was it found that a preservative had been added to an article (orange squash) in excess of the permitted amount allowed under the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.

The Town Clerk was instructed to send a warning letter to the vendor in the latter case.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations.

No samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations.

No samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year.

TABLE 1.

Particulars of the foods and drugs supplied during the year.

ARTICLES.	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	F'rml	In'f'l	Total	F'rml	In'f'l	Total	F'rml	In'f'l	Total
Ninety-nine different Foods Sampled	44	169	213	39	161	200	5	8	13

TABLE II.

Average Percentage Composition of Milk Examined during the year:

Period	No. of Samples	Milk Fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
1st Quarter	6	3.42	8.74
2nd Quarter	10	3.23	8.84
3rd Quarter	28	3.67	8.79
4th Quarter	18	3.55	8.84
1st January to 31st December, 1946	62	3.4675	8.8025

TABLE III.

Administrative action taken in respect of Samples reported by the Public Analyst not to be genuine or otherwise irregular.

No. of Sample		Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
Informal	Formal			
204		Tea	Sample contained 9.5% moisture whereas genuine tea should not contain more than 8% of moisture. From the above the Public Analyst was of the opinion the sample contained 1.5% excess of moisture.	Sample was taken at the request of the Manager of the establishment. The whole consignment of tea was returned for reconditioning and reblending. Resolved : That the Chief Sanitary Inspector's action be approved.
2		Victory Sponge Mixture	Sample slightly infested with mites.	Whole consignment inspected but found to be free from mites. Resolved : That the Chief Sanitary Inspector's action be approved.
8		Glycerine	Water content 3%. Public Analyst of the opinion that the sample contained one per cent water. The British Pharmacopœia require that Glycerine shall not contain more than 2% of water.	Further sample No. 172 taken, found to be genuine. Resolved : No further action be taken.
	29	Milk	Deficient in fat 11%.	"Appeal to Cow" samples Nos. 31, 32 and 33 taken. No. 31, Genuine. No. 32 deficient in fat 2%. No. 33 deficient in fat 3%. Resolved : That the Town Clerk send a warning letter.
34		Orange Squash	Sample contained 1% Citric Acid. From the above result the Public Analyst was of the opinion that the sample was deficient of 33% of its citric acid. The Soft Drink Order 1943, requires that orange squash shall contain not less than 1.5% of citric acid.	Resolved : That the Town Clerk send a warning letter.
	89	Milk	Added water 6%.	Samples "in course of delivery" taken, Nos. 90 and 91. Sample No. 90 Genuine. No. 91 deficient in fat 6%. Sample No. 92 also taken from dairyman, Genuine. Dairyman prosecuted and convicted. Fine £5 and 10/6 Costs.
99		Vinegar	Deficient in Acetic Acid 20%.	Formal sample No. 134 taken, Genuine. Resolved : No further action be taken.

No. of Sample		Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
Informal	Formal			
111		Orange Squash	Excess Sulphur dioxide 50 parts per million. Sample contained 400 parts per million of sulphur dioxide whereas the Public Health (Preservatives, &c.) in Food Regulations require that Orange Squash shall contain not more than 350 parts of sulphur dioxide per million.	Further informal sample No. 143 taken. Reported to contain an excess of 50 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Resolved : That the Town Clerk send a warning letter.
142		Milk	Deficient in fat 8%.	This sample was taken "in course of delivery" to a dairy in the Borough from a producer in the County area. The County Medical Officer of Health was informed in order that samples could be taken in the County area. Resolved : That the Chief Sanitary Inspector's action be approved.

TABLE IV.

The following table shows the legal proceedings taken and the result of such during the year.

Acts, Bye-laws, or regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Default or Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Selling milk adulterated by the addition of 6% added water	Conviction	5 0 0	0 10 6

In concluding this report I should like to tender my best thanks to you, Sir, for the encouragement, advice and support which you have extended to me during the course of my duties. I also wish to record my appreciation of the loyal service given at all times by the District Sanitary Inspectors and Clerical Staff.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

J. GASKELL,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

SECTION 4.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

Smallpox.—No case of Smallpox occurred in the borough during the year.

The following table gives particulars regarding vaccination during recent years:—

	Year ending December 31st.							
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Number of Births	1,105	1,173	1,214	1,161	1,374	1,477	1,345	1,625
Vaccinated	12.85%	14.66%	15.82%	26.44%	22.49%	20.45%	15.00%	21.54%
Con. Objec'n Certs.	67.96%	42.11%	52.64%	58.49%	58.44%	59.72%	64.2%	49.17%
Unaccounted for ...	9.41%	2.47%	5.52%	2.33%	3.64%	3.11%	7.66%	2.28%

Scarlet Fever.—There were 124 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1946. No cases died. Of the notified cases 88 were removed to hospital for treatment:

In the majority of cases the infection was of a mild type.

Diphtheria.—There were 40 cases of Diphtheria notified during 1946, all of which were removed to hospital for treatment. There was one death from this disease during the year.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Pneumonia.—There were 72 cases of pneumonia notified in 1946, and there were 51 deaths of notified cases during the year.

Whooping Cough.—There were 315 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 85 in the previous year. There were 4 deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There were two cases of this disease notified during 1946.

Measles.—One hundred and ninety-five cases were notified and there was one death from this disease during 1946.

Hospital Accommodation.

The hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious diseases, whether notifiable or not notifiable, has proved sufficient.

Table A — Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis), Age Grouping, Ward Distribution, Cases Removed to Hospital, and Deaths during the Year 1946.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total Cases Notified in Whole District.												Total Cases Notified in each Ward.					Total Cases remov'd to Hospital	Deaths of Notif'd Cass.		
	At all Ages.		At Ages										East.	Church.	Redv'rs.	Elton.	Unswth.				
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65									
Scarlet Fever	124	2	1	5	15	58	22	5	7	4	—	—	—	16	11	26	7	53	11	88	—
Diphtheria	40	1	2	2	3	14	7	—	8	2	—	—	—	3	2	15	6	11	2	40	1
Erysipelas	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	—	—	6	—	4	3	1	—	5	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Paratyphoid B. Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	72	4	1	1	3	2	—	4	14	13	22	7	—	8	10	20	10	18	6	1	51
Malaria	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	315	33	28	45	59	82	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	33	81	55	74	44	28	1	4
Measles	195	8	20	27	50	61	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	112	19	24	19	4	3	1
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	780	50	53	79	99	219	31	10	44	23	27	15	—	87	226	140	126	149	52	145	57

Persons inoculated each year from 1934-1946.

Age in years on 31st Dec. of the corresponding year.	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Total
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total aged under 5 on 31/12/46.
1	—	19	4	1	—	3	6	103	140	262	265	350	313	
2	—	25	9	5	8	10	10	148	137	186	109	93	111	
3	—	33	12	4	4	11	17	119	77	161	35	35	31	
4	—	50	9	1	12	13	10	140	113	182	26	24	35	1,604.
5	—	92	16	5	14	6	12	165	115	224	39	12	22	Total aged 5-14 years on 31/12/46
6	—	129	26	1	13	6	9	206	98	141	20	13	16	
7	—	21	25	2	7	6	5	213	95	177	15	7	8	
8	—	31	10	1	6	4	4	175	79	132	12	9	12	
9	—	30	8	1	3	5	6	199	74	126	9	4	3	
10	—	37	8	6	2	3	1	202	78	172	9	2	4	
11	—	28	9	3	4	3	3	186	44	148	1	3	1	
12	—	19	6	—	1	6	1	320	40	134	2	2	2	
13	—	21	7	—	2	4	—	31	59	116	—	2	2	
14	—	14	5	—	—	1	3	49	16	102	1	2	1	4,746.
15 and over	—	18	—	—	2	4	—	22	11	5	—	9	1	2,045.
Total each year	—	567	154	26	82	85	87	2,278	1,176	2,268	543	567	562	8,395.

In calculating the totals at the end of 1946 no account is taken of deaths which may have occurred since immunisation.

Scabies.—The treatment of Scabies during 1946 has been carried out at the Huntley Mount Clinic, and at the School Clinic, The Wylde.

Cases and Attendances :—

	Cases	Attendances
School Children... ..	45	431
Pre-School Children... ..	4	36
Adults... ..	3	20

These figures show an appreciable reduction on those of last year.

SECTION 5.

Incidence.

TUBERCULOSIS.

A total of 52 new cases was notified. Of this number 33 were males and 19 females.

The following table gives the number of cases notified and the death rates per 1,000 for each year for the last twenty-five years:—

TUBERCULOSIS 1922-1946.

YEAR	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tuberculous Diseases	
	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.
1922	43	0·61	36	0·26
1923	53	0·94	18	0·09
1924	72	0·79	26	0·14
1925	72	0·97	32	0·19
1926	63	0·59	41	0·23
Average for 5 years	—61	—0·78	—30	—0·18
1927	70	0·72	47	0·21
1928	62	0·72	23	0·14
1929	47	0·65	32	0·16
1930	52	0·60	26	0·23
1931	42	0·76	20	0·13
Average for 5 years	—55	—0·69	—30	—0·17
1932	45	0·45	16	0·18
1933	40	0·51	21	0·15
1934	52	0·63	29	0·20
1935	34	0·48	25	0·16
1936	41	0·48	22	0·14
Average for 5 years	—42	—0·51	—22	—0·17
1937	48	0·50	30	0·15
1938	41	0·39	20	0·12
1939	31	0·36	19	0·08
1940	31	0·31	13	0·11
1941	30	0·43	17	0·13
Average for 5 years	—36	—0·40	—20	—0·12
1942	25	0·39	10	0·07
1943	47	0·34	17	0·10
1944	49	0·40	16	0·11
1945	31	0·26	14	0·04
1946	29	0·34	23	0·04
Average for 5 years	—36	—0·35	—16	—0·07

Five year averages are indicated in the table since such periods can be considered fair ones for comparison. On perusal of the table it can be seen that the average death rate for the last five years is the lowest recorded for both Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other tuberculous diseases.

Diagnosis of Tuberculosis.

The examination of persons suffering from or suspected of tuberculosis is carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensary situated at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde. The times of the sessions are Tuesday and Thursday morning at 10-0 o'clock weekly, and certain evenings by appointment at 6-30 o'clock when necessary for the convenience of patients who are working during the day. Cases are obtained from reference by the patients' own private practitioner and from other sources. The Dispensary acts as a consultative centre and a sorting house at which patients can be advised to obtain the best possible treatment and arrangements made for Hospital or Sanatorium treatment. The only treatment given at the Dispensary is that administered by artificial light therapy. An important part of the work at the Clinic is the examination of contacts of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Twenty-six contacts were examined at the Clinic. Two hundred and seventy-five X-ray examinations of suspected tuberculous persons and of contacts were made. This work is carried out at the X-ray Department of the Bury Infirmary, and films and reports are sent to the T.B. Clinic.

Home Visits.

During 1946, 20 visits were paid to the homes of patients by the Tuberculosis Officer and 850 visits were paid by the Nurses.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

Institution treatment was given to cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board's Institution (the Aitken Sanatorium at Holcombe, near Bury), at Liverpool Sanatorium, Delamere, Bury Infirmary, and at Baguley Sanatorium. Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are sent to the Liverpool Open-Air Hospital for Children, Leasowe, and to Shelf Sanatorium, Halifax.

Cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are treated mainly at the Bury Infirmary, the Manchester and Salford Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, and the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry.

The number of patients treated at the various institutions, under arrangements made by the Bury Corporation, together with the patient days during 1946, are as follows:—

Institutions.	No. of patients (undischarged at end of 1945 and admitted during 1946).	No. of patient days.
Aitken Sanatorium	24	4,079
Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry	8	1,504
Liverpool Open-Air Hospital for Children, Leasowe	32	4,972
Liverpool Sanatorium, near Frodsham	18	2,084
Halifax Sanatorium, Halifax	1	107
Baguley Sanatorium, Cheshire	3	119
Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Marple	1	365
Royal Manchester Children's Hospital... ..	1	169
Bury Infirmary	12	230
Manchester Royal Infirmary	2	93
Manchester & Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases:		
Out-patients	8	
Out-patient attendances	95	

After Care.

In 1946, eleven patients received extra nourishments. Grants were made, comprising a total of 357 gallons of milk.

Patients discharged from sanatorium are kept in touch by our nurses and the tuberculosis officer by visits to their homes. The patients also attend the dispensary for regular examinations. Employers were got in touch with regarding finding discharged patients suitable occupation. Various house owners were approached in order to obtain improved accommodation for persons who had completed their sanatorium treatment, and certain cases were referred to the Housing Committee where overcrowding exists.

We have to thank the Bury Family Welfare Association, which has helped tuberculosis patients by grants of food, clothing, etc., during 1946.

Allowances.

Under the Ministry of Health Memo. 266/T allowances were made to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. During 1946 a recommendation for grant was made in 22 cases.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No case of Tuberculosis among employers in the milk trade was notified during the year; no action in this respect, therefore, being necessary.

SECTION 6.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment.

Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases were treated as before at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde. The Clinic sessions are as follows :—

Males.	Females.
Tuesday, 7-0 to 8-30 p.m.	Tuesday, 5-30 to 7-0 p.m.
Friday, 5-30 to 7-0 p.m.	Thursday, 2-0 to 5-0 p.m.
	Friday, 7-0 to 8-30 p.m.

Intermediate clinics for males and females are held every week-day.

Incidence.

The number of new cases during 1946 was 634, composed of 141 cases of syphilis, 2 of soft chancre, 195 of gonorrhœa, and 296 cases diagnosed as Non-Venereal Disease. The out-patient attendances for 1946 were 8,903, and were 3,762 more than those of the previous year.

Bury residents accounted for 44.50 per cent. of the attendances made at the Clinic; Lancashire County cases accounted for 52.43 per cent., and other County Borough cases for 3.07 per cent.

The following table shows the number of new cases, consultations, intermediate attendances, and pathological examinations at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, 1939-46 :—

Year	New Cases.	Consultations by Medical Officer at Clinic.	Attendances at Clinic for intermediate treatment.	Pathological specimens examined by M.O. at Clinic.
1939	356	7505	3051	920
1940	326	5211	2477	903
1941	249	4015	1676	989
1942	210	3166	1025	859
1943	283	3437	781	832
1944	254	4737	812	752
1945	339	4908	233	959
1946	634	8883	20	763

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Bury during the year ended the 31st December, 1946.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancres		Gonorrhoea		Non-venereal or undiagnosed conditions		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	56	63	—	—	15	20	4	6	75	89	164
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	29(2)	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	29(2)	5	34(2)
" secondary	51	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	33	84
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
" all later stages	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	11
" congenital	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6
Soft Chancres	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	150	42	—	—	150	42	192
" later	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Non-venereal conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	103	188	103	291
Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st December	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	3	5
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection, or to have been under observation, at other Centres, or Service Hospitals or by General Practitioners approved under Ministry of Health Circular 2226	5(3)	1	—	—	1(8)	1	—(6)	—	6(17)	2	8(17)
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4	146(5)	120	2	—	169(8)	63	194(6)	112	511(9)	295	806(19)

	Syphilis		Soft Chancere		Gonorrhoea		Non-venereal or undiagnosed conditions		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal	4	4	—	—	78(8)	15	174(5)	98	256(13)	117	373(13)
6(a). Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
" secondary	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	9
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
" all later stages	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
" congenital	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Soft Chancere	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	5	2	7
" later	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
6(b). Number of cases under treatment or observation which died :—											
From the disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	8	9	—	—	40	16	—	—	48	25	73
8. Number of cases transferred to other Centres, or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	7(5)	3	—	—	5	—	2(1)	—	14(6)	3	17(6)
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	120	83	—	—	40	30	18	13	178	126	304
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9	146	120	2	—	169(8)	63	194(6)	112	511(19)	295	806(19)

(These totals should agree with those of Items 1,

	Syphilis		Soft Chancres		Gonorrhoea		Non-venereal or undiagnosed conditions		Totals
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	5

15. PATHOLOGICAL WORK:—

- (a) Number of SPECIMENS examined AT, and by the medical officer of, the Treatment Centre
- (b) Number of SPECIMENS from patients attending at the Treatment Centre for examination to an APPROVED laboratory

	Microscopical		Cultural Gonorrhoea for	Serum		Cerebro-spinal fluid	Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease
	for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea		for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea		
(a)	52	711	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	10	3	—	1410	97	—	—

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients reside.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England & Wales) to be inserted in these headings	Bury	Lancashire C.C.	Bolton	Rochdale	Manchester	Burnley	London C.C.	Huddersfield	Oldham	Salford	Total
	A. Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in ITEM 3:—										
Syphilis	66	70	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	141
Soft Chancres	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gonorrhoea	67	122	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	195
Non-venereal and undiagnosed conditions	141	142	4	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	296
TOTAL	275	335	7	8	5	1	1	1	1	—	634
B. Total number of attendances of all patients	3962	4668	81	131	16	4	9	5	9	18	8903

Regulation 33B.—Action during 1946 in Bury County Borough.

During 1946 the number of contacts notified on Form I under Regulation 33B was 6, all females. Of these persons, two were persuaded to attend or came on their own account to the Clinic for diagnosis and treatment. Two persons were the subject of a second Form I, and each attended the Clinic for diagnosis and treatment. The remaining two contacts notified during the year did not attend the Bury Treatment Centre, and efforts at tracing them failed owing to the particulars given on the Form I being insufficient. Legal proceedings were taken against one patient who defaulted from treatment, and as a result the patient commenced re-attendance at the Clinic.

SECTION 7.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Health Visiting.—During the year the Health Visitors made 9,201 visits to children between the ages under one year and up to five years of age.

Infant Welfare Centres.—These were held at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde (Monday and Tuesday afternoons and Friday mornings), and at 166, Tottington Road, Elton (Wednesday and Friday afternoons), and Huntley Mount Clinic (Tuesday morning).

The following table gives particulars of Clinic sessions and attendances:—

	The Wylde.	Tottington Road.	Huntley Mount.		Total
Number of sessions held	153	99	55	...	302
Total Attendances made:—					
Infants under 1 year	5630	2817	2054	...	10501
Children 1 to 5 years	3230	1212	726	...	5168
Number of Doctors' Consultations ...	3679	1837	1349	...	6865
Average attendance per session	58	40	99	...	—

Orthopædic Clinic.—Arrangements are in force for cases to be referred to Lancashire County Council's Orthopædic Clinic at Whitefield. In-patient treatment is provided under the scheme if necessary at the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital, at Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, and at Marple Orthopædic Hospital.

During 1946, 9 new cases had 10 consultations with the surgeon at the Whitefield Clinic, whilst 10 consultations were also given by the surgeon to old cases.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Three ante-natal clinic sessions are held weekly—on Wednesday mornings at The Wylde, on Thursday mornings at Huntley Mount, and on Thursday afternoons at Tottington Road Clinic. The Clinics show an increase in attendances as compared with the previous year.

Attendances during 1946 were as follows:—

	The Wylde Clinic.			Tottington Rd. Clinic			Huntley Mount Clinic		
	Ante-Natal	Post Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post Natal	Total
No. of new cases ...	217	7	224	126	4	130	107	3	110
No of attendances...	753	7	760	630	5	635	494	4	498

Dr. W. M. Martin, Obstetric Consultant at Bury Infirmary, has continued as Gynæcological Consultant to the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinics. Cases are referred to him at Bury Infirmary or County Hospital.

In addition expectant mothers attend the Ante-Natal Clinics at the Bury Infirmary and the County Hospital. The number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 564 and 1,730 attendances were made. Also 193 post-natal attendances were made at these clinics.

Milk and Meals Assistance Scheme.—The Corporation has arranged for the provision of free milk (fresh and dried) to mothers and children and to expectant mothers in necessitous cases where the family income, according to the number of persons, comes within a prescribed scale. Owing to the National Milk Scheme, the number of mothers and children who obtained free milk under the Corporation Milk Assistance Scheme was very few, and no grants of cows' milk were made during the year.

1. MILK: No. of applications for grants received	7
" " " refused	1
" " granted supply of dried milk	6

Midwives.—The number of midwives registered as practising during 1946 was 32. Of these eight were Municipal Midwives, 15 were midwives at the County Hospital, 5 were midwives at the Bury Infirmary, and 3 were in private practice.

Municipal Midwives.—Eight Municipal Midwives were employed by the Local Authority at various times during 1946. The number of cases attended by these midwives during the year was

- As midwives, 355.
- As maternity nurses, 42.

Since the municipal midwives have been in the Corporation's employ they have been required to assist at the municipal ante and post-natal clinics and be present with any of their patients attending.

The services of the salaried midwives are not free, but payment is expected in accordance with financial ability. A scale of income with appropriate charges is in force, and in fact there have been a number of cases where the services were rendered free of charge. The full charges for Services are:—

£2 5s. 0d. as a midwife. £2 5s. 0d. as a maternity nurse and 10/- for attention at other cases.

The five municipal midwives' names, addresses, and telephone numbers are :—

Name.	Address.	Tel. Nos.
Nurse R. M. Cunningham	58, Rochdale Old Road.	Bury 606
„ E. Brown	281, Market Street.	„ 2526
„ M. Hutchinson... ..	40, Vernon Street.	„ 2506
„ D. Shuttleworth ...	44, Alfred Street.	„ 349
„ L. Whittaker	29, Hawthorne Avenue.	„ 1703

Maternal Mortality.—There were two maternal deaths in 1946, giving a maternal mortality rate of 1.90 per 1,000 total births. In 1945 the maternal mortality rate was 3.4 and in 1944 it was 3.1 per 1,000 total births.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified. The five cases, of which three were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital for treatment, recovered.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year, the rate per 1,000 live births being 0.98, as compared with 13.1 per 1,000 births in 1945.

The following table gives further particulars :—

Cases.	Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths
		At Home.	At Hospital				
1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

Instruction in Mothercraft.—During school term, two sessions weekly are held at the Wylde Clinic, where instruction is given by the Senior School Nurse of the Education Department. The arrangement with the Education Committee continues, and girls in the last term at school attend in groups of not more than 30 at a time, each group attending for a period of six weeks, and they come from all the senior schools.

Child Life Protection—Public Health Act, 1936.

(Section 206 to 220).

The duties and powers under the above, which make provision for the supervision of children who are nursed for gain apart from their parents, are administered by this department.

There were 13 foster parents on the Register at the end of 1946. The children nursed by these foster parents were visited by the Health Visitors, who are the appointed visitors under the Act. The number of visits made during the year was 49.

Boarding-out of Children.—The Council's administrative scheme under the Local Government Act, 1929, made Maternity and Child Welfare a declared service; therefore duties under the Order were imposed upon this department.

There were seven children on the Register at the end of 1946, and during the year 59 visits have been paid in connection with these boarded-out children.

Adoption of Children.—In response to enquiries with reference to the adoption of children, the Health Visitors paid 45 visits to homes. Visits were paid with reference to enquiries about the placing of three children by approved adoption societies and one child by other local Authorities.

Day Nursery. Day and Nursery Class:—

	Age 0—2½	Age 2½—5
No. of children on register at beginning of year	22	28
No. of children admitted during year..	44	47
No. of children discharged	28	45
No. of children on register at end of year	38	30

There is one Day Nursery at Maxwell Street and a Nursery Class, with extended hours, at the East Ward School.

Creche.—A creche for children was opened for one half day a week at the Elton Clinic. The demand for this Service proved to be extremely small.

Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44).—Arrangements are in force for dealing with Premature Infants. Certain equipment, including cots, heated basket with oxygen supply, blankets, baby jackets, etc., has been provided and a specially trained health visitor is responsible for visiting premature infants immediately notification is received from the midwife concerned. The local hospitals notify the Medical Officer of Health when premature infants are discharged.

During 1946 the number of babies notified who weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs. or less at birth was 41. The majority of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was five, to whom 48 visits were made.

Illegitimate Children.—The Health Visitors pay special attention to illegitimate births and make frequent visits to these cases. The Council has not appointed a Social Worker for the purpose of Ministry of Health Circular 2866.

Brandlesholme House.

This home has been opened by the Social Welfare Committee for the admission of healthy children. It is chiefly provided for short stay cases, but in cases where suitable foster parents cannot be obtained long stay cases may be admitted. The intention is to provide, as near as possible, conditions of good home life for the children. They attend the ordinary schools and are housed in ideal surroundings. The Health Committee has arrangements to admit children whose mothers are unable to look after them during confinement. If vacancies are available children may be admitted from other Authorities.

The number of children admitted during the year :—

Under 5 years of age	21
Over 5 years of age... ..	25

Home Helps.—Two whole-time home helps are employed by the Corporation. A charge is made for the use of their services according to the means of the patient. Whilst the services of the home helps are primarily to provide domestic help in maternity cases their services may be obtained either in case of non-infectious sickness or infirmity due to old age, should they be at liberty from maternity cases.

No. of maternity cases attended	19
No. of sickness cases attended	4

DENTAL CLINIC, THE WYLDE, BURY.

Dental Report of Maternity and Child Welfare Cases.

Year ending 31st December, 1946.

	Patients	Attendances	Extractions	General Anaes.	Local Anaes.	Fillings
PRE-SCHOOL	10	18	22	4	6	—
ANTE-NATAL	7	10	5	—	4	1
POST-NATAL	1	1	1	—	1	—

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS, 1946.

VISITS AND ATTENDANCES.

No.

First visits to notified births	952
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	2922
Re-visits to children under one and over five years ...	5229
Visits to expectant mothers	132
Re-visits to expectant mothers	90
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age ...	22
Visits to premature infants	48
Visits re infectious diseases (including school notifications) :	
Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc....	570
Visits re Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	3
Visits to the houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified	80
Re-visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified	1647
Visits and enquiries re applications for extra nourish- ments under Tuberculosis scheme	12
Visits re disinfection	8
Visits to Boarded-out, Nursed-out, and adopted children	120
Visits re Diphtheria Immunisation	936
Visits for other causes...	47
School Cleanliness Visits...	43
Attendances at Clinics :—	
Infant Welfare Centres	494
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics...	79
Sunlight Clinics	101
Other Clinics...	156
Total Visits... ..	12861
Total Attendances at Clinics ...	830

BURY C.B. CHILD WELFARE ATTENDANCES

YEAR	ATTENDANCES, CHILD WELFARE CENTRES			ANTE-NATAL CLINICS	
	Patients	Attend- ances	% of Births Attending	Patients	Attend- ances
1946	2,115	16,669	87	450	2,018
1945	2,165	14,543	87	311	1,106
1944	1,639	16,904	94	251	896
1943	1,539	14,683	86	184	808
1942	1,534	14,718	86	268	741
1941	1,561	13,943	80	193	635
1940	1,434	14,300	91	152	489
1939	1,357	16,576	71	97	404
1938	1,390	17,105	64	142	422
1937	1,233	13,944	63	104	329
1936	1,232	12,994	65	101	318
1935	1,169	12,132	66	73	234
1934	1,112	11,307	62	49	158
1933	1,181	12,063	60	34	74
1932	1,014	9,777	64	47	119
1931	1,020	7,244	60	47	113
1930	951	7,477	55	37	142
1929	986	7,605	58	58	238
1928	956	7,040	57	68	241
1927	810	6,374	56	77	235
1926	601	5,727	43	52	204
1925	824	4,335	47	61	272
1924	615	3,853	—	59	254
1923	619	2,072	—	41	169
1922	682	3,369	—	46	177
1921	841	4,159	—	58	208
1920	1,094	6,146	—	70	216
1919	863	4,118	—	58	117
1918	773	3,941	—	—	—
1917	526	—	—	—	—
1916	128	Child Welfare Clinic	Opened	Nov. 19th	

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